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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/523,879

02/07/2005

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PTT-203/RCE(402827US/1)

2466

7265 7590 01/02/2009
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EXAMINER

PATEL, ASHOKKUMAR B

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2456

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

01/02/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/523,879	Applicant(s) KOCK ET AL.	
	Examiner ASHOK B. PATEL	Art Unit 2456	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-37 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 38-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-48 are subject to examination. Claims 1-37 are cancelled.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 09/23/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive for the following reasons:

Applicant's argument:

“As the Examiner will shortly see, his view is incorrect with respect to claim 38.”

“The flag, i.e., flag 30 shown in FIG. 4, here being formed of two separate flags 31 and 32, indicates whether its corresponding message contains additional characters beyond the first N characters or contains any attachments, and whether those characters or attachments can then be retrieved from server 2.”

Examiner's response:

Claims 38 recites” for each one of the messages, transmitting, by the server to the terminal device, the header and first N characters of the message body and a flag, where N is a predetermined integer, while holding back all attachments of said each one message, the flag indicating whether, as a remaining message part of said each one message, any remaining characters of the message body subsequent to said N characters or any of the attachments are then retrievable from the server;”.

Claim 45 recites “the server is arranged for transmitting, to the terminal device, the header and first N characters of the message body and a flag, where N is a predetermined integer, while holding back all attachments of said each one message, the flag indicating whether, as a remaining message part of said each one message,

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any remaining characters of the message body subsequent to said N characters or any of the attachments are then retrievable from the server;”.

Claim 47 recites “for each one of a plurality of messages, a header and first N characters of a body of said one message and at least one flag indicative of any remaining characters of the body or any attachments in said one message”.

All of these claims recite to have the presence of a single flag.

Please note that “It is the claims that define the claimed invention, and it is claims, not specifications that are anticipated or unpatentable.” *Constant v. Advanced Micro-Devices Inc.*, 7 USPQ2d 1064.”

3. Examiner’s Note:

Upon further search Examiner came across the reference, Bates et al. (US 7, 035, 902 B1). Applicant is requested to refer to, especially the teachings regarding the Figs. 1-8, as Examiner finds it relevant to the claimed invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 38-40 and 44-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoujima (US 5, 754, 778) in view of Adler et al. (hereinafter Adler) (US 6,157,630).

Referring to claim 38,

Shoujima teaches a method of retrieving, through a terminal device, any one of a plurality of electronic messages from a server, each of the messages having a header and a body containing characters (Abstract), the method comprising the steps of:

establishing a communications link between the server (Fig. 1, element 10) and the terminal device (Fig. 1, element 20, col. 1, line 46-51, "It is an object of the present invention to provide an electronic mail system where all E-mail sent from a mail server can be displayed properly in a display section of a receiving terminal even when the entire E-mail cannot be stored in a memory section because there is little capacity left at a receiving terminal.");

for each one of the messages, transmitting, by the server to the terminal device, the header and first N characters of the message body and a flag, where N is a predetermined integer, the flag indicating whether, as a remaining message part of said each one message, any remaining characters of the message body subsequent to said N characters from the server (col. 3, line 14-29, "Receiving the sending request signal, the main control section 11 instructs a division control section 13 to divide the E-mail to be sent, which is fetched from the mail storage section 12, in accordance with the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20. The E-mail to be sent is fetched from the mail storage section 12 by the division control section 13 and stored in a divided mail memory section 14 in which the E-mail is divided into a plurality of portions. That is, those portions are stored in the divided mail memory section 14. When each portion of the E-mail stored in the divided mail memory section 14 is sent to the receiving terminal 20, it is first given to and temporarily stored in a

sending memory section 16 by a sending control section 15 which is controlled by the main control section 11, provided with a common header section (details explained later), and then sent to the receiving terminal 20 from a sending section 17.”, Col. 2, line 9-13, “Moreover, the dividing means of the mail server preferably divides the electronic mail at a punctuation mark, such as a comma and period. This allows the electronic mail to be divided with no loss in content of the electronic mail. “), please note that claim itself defines that “the flag indicates whether, as a remaining message part, any remaining characters of the body subsequent to said N characters server.”, Fig. 3, element 30 C, col. 3, line 66- col. 4, line 6, “The E-mail 31 through 39 has at the beginning thereof the header section 30a which is the same as the header section 30a of the E-mail 30. The header section 30a is followed by a divided E-mail identifier 30c. **In this example, the divided E- mail identifier 30c is composed of a symbol, "X-Division", and a fraction representing a mail number.** The header section 30a and divided E-mail identifier 30c compose the common header section 30d.”)

for said each one message, presenting, by the terminal device, the header, the first N characters and the flag to a user of the terminal device, so as to define a plurality of presented flags with each of the presented flags being indicative of and associated with the retrievable message part for a different one of the messages (col. 4, line 7-14, “The fraction representing the mail number of the divided E-mail identifier 30c has a denominator representing the total number of the divisions of the main body 30b and a numerator representing the order of the portions from the top of the main body 30b. For example, the mail number 4/9 means that the main body 30b is divided into nine

portions and that the fourth portion out of the nine is included in the E-mail of that mail number.");

sending, upon request of the user and in response to one of the presented flags, as selected by the user so as to define a selected flag, a request to the server to retrieve the remaining message part for a particular one of the messages then corresponding to the selected flag (col. 6, line 26-37, "FIG. 9 is a flow chart showing an operation algorithm of the reception control section 23 of the receiving terminal 20. Being instructed through an input at the input section 27 by the operator to display the predetermined E-mail stored in the mail server 10 on the display section 26, the receiving terminal 20 requests the mail server 10 to sequentially send the portions of the E-mail. In this case, the mail server 10 determines whether the portions of the E-mail are to be sent in ascending or descending order of the mail numbers according to whether the scroll direction at the display section 26 of the receiving terminal 20 is forward or backward. "); and

transmitting, in response to the user request and from the server to the terminal device, P characters of the message body for the particular one message, P being an integer number and said P characters occurring in the message body of the particular one message subsequent to said N characters thereof (col. 6, line 26-37, "FIG. 9 is a flow chart showing an operation algorithm of the reception control section 23 of the receiving terminal 20. Being instructed through an input at the input section 27 by the operator to display the predetermined E-mail stored in the mail server 10 on the display section 26, the receiving terminal 20 requests the mail server 10 to sequentially send

the portions of the E-mail. In this case, the mail server 10 determines whether the portions of the E-mail are to be sent in ascending or descending order of the mail numbers according to whether the scroll direction at the display section 26 of the receiving terminal 20 is forward or backward. ").

Shoujima fails to teach **“while holding back all attachments of said each one message”**, **“or any of the attachments are then retrievable from the server”**, and **“or a selected one of the attachments for the particular one message**.

Adler teaches **“while holding back all attachments of said each one message”**, **“or any of the attachments are then retrievable from the server”**, and **“or a selected one of the attachments for the particular one message (col.2, line 56-62, “A further field is typically available (but not shown in FIG. 3), this being acc field, indicating other recipients of the message. The attachment 303 can be included within the body of the message, or there may be an information field in the header 301, indicating the existence of the attachment and (optionally) the nature of the attachment.”)**

Evidently, both Shoujima and Adler are concerned about 1) the “limited memory” in the email receiving client or terminal and 2) usage of network at the following citations in their teachings respectively.

Shoujima col. 4, line 36-54, “Then, the division control section 13 determines a limit memory size L ($L > 0$) of the portion according to the size H required for the common header section 30d and the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20. In other words, since the portion to be sent to the receiving

terminal 20 is provided with the common header section 30d, the limit memory size L of the portion is determined by subtracting the size H of the common header section 30d from the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20 (Step 13).

As the operator inputs through the input section 27 an instruction to display the E-mail on the display section 26, the receiving terminal 20 is arranged to display the portion of the E-mail on the display section 26. Therefore, when the limit memory size L is larger than the memory size (display memory size) of the memory section 24 corresponding to the display capacity of the display section 26 (Step 14), the limit memory size L is set to be equal to the display memory size (Step 15).

Adler, col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 2, "Preferably, the first few lines of text are all that is sent upon receipt of the view command. In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments. A limit of 300 characters is a suitable limit."

Therefore, it would have been obvious to implement the known technique of Adler, such as **"while holding back all attachments of said each one message", "or** any of the attachments are then retrievable from the server", and **"or** a selected one of the attachments for the particular one message" can be retrievable from the server upon a click" into the email retrieval system of Shoujima since the combined system of retrieving the e-mail from the mail server provides the solution, for two-way pagers, portable computers, PDAs, mobile phones, smart phones using the modern wireless

technology at the same time lacking the memory resources, **with predictable results of a problem** that is raised by Adler such as “In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments.”

Referring to claim 39,

Shoujima teaches the method recited in claim 38 wherein the flag comprises a first flag indicative of any remaining characters in said one message (Fig. 3, element 30 C, col. 3, line 66- col. 4, line 6, “The E-mail 31 through 39 has at the beginning thereof the header section 30a which is the same as the header section 30a of the E-mail 30. The header section 30a is followed by a divided E-mail identifier 30c. **In this example, the divided E- mail identifier 30c is composed of a symbol, "X-Division", and a fraction representing a mail number.** The header section 30a and divided E-mail identifier 30c compose the common header section 30d.”)

Shoujima fails to teach “a second flag indicative of any attachments in said one message.”

Adler teaches “a second flag indicative of any attachments in said one message.” (col.2, line 56-62, “A further field is typically available (but not shown in FIG. 3), this being acc field, indicating other recipients of the message. The attachment 303 can be included within the body of the message, or there may be an information field in the header 301, indicating the existence of the attachment and (optionally) the nature of the attachment.”)

Evidently, both Shoujima and Adler are concerned about 1) the “limited memory” in the email receiving client or terminal and 2) usage of network at the following citations in their teachings respectively.

Shoujima col. 4, line 36-54, “Then, the division control section 13 determines a limit memory size L (L>0) of the portion according to the size H required for the common header section 30d and the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20. In other words, since the portion to be sent to the receiving terminal 20 is provided with the common header section 30d, the limit memory size L of the portion is determined by subtracting the size H of the common header section 30d from the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20 (Step 13).

As the operator inputs through the input section 27 an instruction to display the E-mail on the display section 26, the receiving terminal 20 is arranged to display the portion of the E-mail on the display section 26. Therefore, when the limit memory size L is larger than the memory size (display memory size) of the memory section 24 corresponding to the display capacity of the display section 26 (Step 14), the limit memory size L is set to be equal to the display memory size (Step 15).

Adler, col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 2, “Preferably, the first few lines of text are all that is sent upon receipt of the view command. In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments. A limit of 300 characters is a suitable limit.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the teachings of Adler “to hold **back any attachments** ‘ and any attachments are then indicated just as a flag shown by Adler which are retrievable from the server”, and “a selected one of the attachments” can be retrievable from the server upon a click along with the teachings of Shoujima since the combined system of retrieving the e-mail from the mail server **provides the solution**, for two-way pagers, portable computers, PDAs, mobile phones, smart phones using the modern wireless technology at the same time lacking the memory resources, **with predictable results of a problem** that is raised by Adler such as “In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments.”

Referring to claim 40,

Shoujima teaches the method recited in claim 38 further comprising the step, performed by the server, of determining a value of the integer N (Fig. 4, col. 4, line 15 - col. 5, line 67).

Referring to claim 44,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Shoujima, Shoujima fails to teach the method recited in claim 38 wherein the terminal device is a mobile handset or a PDA.

Adler teaches the method recited in claim 27 wherein the terminal device is a mobile handset or a PDA (Fig. 4, element 200, “col. 2, line 32-34, “The radio device 200 may be a two-way pager or a portable computer with radio capability, for example, a portable computer having a modem.”)

Evidently, both Shoujima and Adler are concerned about 1) the “limited memory” in the email receiving client or terminal and 2) usage of network at the following citations in their teachings respectively.

Shoujima col. 4, line 36-54, “Then, the division control section 13 determines a limit memory size L (L>0) of the portion according to the size H required for the common header section 30d and the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20. In other words, since the portion to be sent to the receiving terminal 20 is provided with the common header section 30d, the limit memory size L of the portion is determined by subtracting the size H of the common header section 30d from the available capacity in the memory section 24 of the receiving terminal 20 (Step 13).

As the operator inputs through the input section 27 an instruction to display the E-mail on the display section 26, the receiving terminal 20 is arranged to display the portion of the E-mail on the display section 26. Therefore, when the limit memory size L is larger than the memory size (display memory size) of the memory section 24 corresponding to the display capacity of the display section 26 (Step 14), the limit memory size L is set to be equal to the display memory size (Step 15).

Adler, col. 4, line 63-col. 5, line 2, “Preferably, the first few lines of text are all that is sent upon receipt of the view command. In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments. A limit of 300 characters is a suitable limit.”

Therefore, it would have been obvious to use the teachings of Adler “to hold **back any attachments** ‘ and any attachments are then indicated just as a flag shown by Adler which are retrievable from the server”, and “a selected one of the attachments” can be retrievable from the server upon a click along with the teachings of Shoujima since the combined system of retrieving the e-mail from the mail server **provides the solution**, for two-way pagers, portable computers, PDAs, mobile phones, smart phones using the modern wireless technology at the same time lacking the memory resources, **with predictable results of a problem** that is raised by Adler such as “In this manner, the network 202 is not tied up and overused by having to send the entire text 302 of the e-mail message. Similarly, the memory 406 of the device 200 (which is very limited) is not congested with lengthy e-mail message text and with attachments.”

Referring to claim 45,

Claim 45 is a claim to a system for retrieving electronic messages in accordance with the method of claim 38. Therefore claim 45 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 38.

Referring to claim 46,

Claim 46 is a claim to a system for retrieving electronic messages in accordance with the method of claim 39. Therefore claim 46 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 39.

Referring to claim 47,

Claim 47 is a claim to a terminal device for use in the system for retrieving electronic messages in accordance with the method of claim 45. Therefore claim 47 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 45.

Referring to claim 48,

Claim 48 is a claim to a terminal device wherein the device is arranged for use in mobile telephony as Indicated in claim 44. Therefore claim 48 is rejected for the reasons set forth for claim 44.

6. Claims 41-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shoujima (US 5, 754, 778) in view of Adler et al. (hereinafter Adler) (US 6, 157,630).as applied to claim 27 above, and further in view of Nakaoka (US 2001/0007992 A1)

Referring to claim 41,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Shoujima and Adler as stated above, both of these references fail to teach the method recited in claim 38 further comprising the step, performed by the server, of erasing the particular one message once no further text and no further attachments for the particular one message remain to be transmitted to the terminal device.

Nakaoka teaches transferring of the message at Figs. 14-20, element 212, and at para. [0061] In the present embodiment, an address "nakaoka@keitai.ne.jp" of the mobile phone 8 is appointed as a transfer address. {0062] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 confirms whether or not an attached file is present (155) and confirms whether or not a deletion of an attached file is set (156). When set, a command for deleting the attached file is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of

the mail server device 1 (156). Confirmation is also made whether or not the maximum number of transfer characters is set (17). When set, a command for limiting the maximum number of transfer characters is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1. [0063] In the present embodiment, there is a issued command for deleting an attached file and limiting the maximum number of transfer characters 2000 bytes. [0064] Then, the mail transfer command section 17 issues to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1 a command for transferring E-mail received by the mobile phone 8 (159), and E-mail is preserved in the mail memory section 19 of the mail server device 9 without inconvenience. [0065] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 also confirms whether or not the deletion of mail after transfer has been set (180). When set, the command section 17 issues a command for deleting the transfer mail from the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1. [0066] In the present embodiment, since the setting for not deleting the mail after the transfer is made, the mail remains in the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1, and the mail can be read out of the client's device 2 even after the transfer. [0067] As described above, according to the E-mail transfer method of the present invention, when the described matter of the body of E-mail coincides with the setting conditions, E-mail can be transferred to a transfer address suitably appointed. Therefore, E-mail received by the client device of a company can be transferred to the client device at a destination or to the client device at home according to the described contents of the body, and the received E-mail can be processed efficiently. [0068] Further, since the attached file of E-mail can be deleted, and the number of transfer

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characters can be limited, E-mail received by the client's device of a company can be transferred to the mobile phone without inconvenience as it is, and the urgent information or the necessary information described in the body of E-mail received can be transmitted to business staff outside promptly.” (performed by the server, of erasing the particular one message once no further text and no further attachments for the particular one message remain to be transmitted to the terminal device.)

Therefore it would have been an obvious to one of an ordinary skill in art, having the combined teachings of Shoujima and Adler, and Nakaoka in front of him at the time of invention was made, to combine their teachings since all of these references teach the methodology on how to transfer or retrieve the messages on the terminal devices having limited capacity of storage as well as display, and Nakaoka provides additional mechanism to set the user preferences on the mail server on how to handle the transfer of the messages and attachments, such as in a user preferred number of characters, what to do with the messages attachments, whether to keep or delete, after it has been transferred, in fact, supplementing the teachings of Shoujima and Adler and providing the mechanisms and methodology on how to implement the user options that Shoujima and Adler is lacking. When the messages and attachments are deleted upon the transfer, it is obvious that it saves lot of storage space which is an important resource on the mail server or business server.

Referring to claim 42,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Shoujima and Adler as stated above, both of these references fail to teach the method recited in claim 38 further comprising the step,

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performed by the server, of retaining the particular one message if any remaining text or any attachments for the particular one message have not yet been transmitted to the server.

Nakaoka teaches transferring of the message at Figs14-20, element 212, and at para. [0061] In the present embodiment, an address "nakaoka@keitai.ne.jp" of the mobile phone 8 is appointed as a transfer address. [0062] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 confirms whether or not an attached file is present (155) and confirms whether or not a deletion of an attached file is set (156). When set, a command for deleting the attached file is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1 (156). Confirmation is also made whether or not the maximum number of transfer characters is set (17). When set, a command for limiting the maximum number of transfer characters is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1. [0063] In the present embodiment, there is a issued command for deleting an attached file and limiting the maximum number of transfer characters 2000 bytes. [0064] Then, the mail transfer command section 17 issues to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1 a command for transferring E-mail received by the mobile phone 8 (159), and E-mail is preserved in the mail memory section 19 of the mail server device 9 without inconvenience. [0065] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 also confirms whether or not the deletion of mail after transfer has been set (180). When set, the command section 17 issues a command for deleting the transfer mail from the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1. [0066] In the present embodiment, since the setting for not deleting the mail after the

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transfer is made, the mail remains in the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1, and the mail can be read out of the client's device 2 even after the transfer. [0067] As described above, according to the E-mail transfer method of the present invention, when the described matter of the body of E-mail coincides with the setting conditions, E-mail can be transferred to a transfer address suitably appointed. Therefore, E-mail received by the client device of a company can be transferred to the client device at a destination or to the client device at home according to the described contents of the body, and the received E-mail can be processed efficiently. [0068] Further, since the attached file of E-mail can be deleted, and the number of transfer characters can be limited, E-mail received by the client's device of a company can be transferred to the mobile phone without inconvenience as it is, and the urgent information or the necessary information described in the body of E-mail received can be transmitted to business staff outside promptly." (performed by the server, of retaining the particular one message if any remaining text or any attachments for the particular one message have not yet been transmitted to the server.)

Therefore it would have been an obvious to one of an ordinary skill in art, having the combined teachings of Shoujima and Adler, and Nakaoka in front of him at the time of invention was made, to combine their teachings since all of these references teach the methodology on how to transfer or retrieve the messages on the terminal devices having limited capacity of storage as well as display, and Nakaoka provides additional mechanism to set the user preferences on the mail server on how to handle the transfer of the messages and attachments, such as in a user preferred number of characters,

what to do with the messages attachments, whether to keep or delete, after it has been transferred, in fact, supplementing the teachings of Shoujima and Adler and providing the mechanisms and methodology on how to implement the user options that Shoujima and Adler is lacking. When the messages and attachments are deleted upon the transfer, it is obvious that it saves lot of storage space which is an important resource on the mail server or business server.

Referring to claim 43,

Keeping in mind the teachings of Shoujima and Adler as stated above, Adler teaches the method recited in claim 38 further comprising the step, performed by the server, of storing all of messages in a mailbox having a limited capacity (col. 3, line 40-col. 4, line 10, "The host server 205 has virtual client software 206 which interacts with client software in the radio device 200. The virtual client software includes an account table 450, in which account numbers or identifiers in the e-mail server database 430 are correlated with account numbers or identifiers in the public network server 203. Also included in the virtual client software of the host server 205 are a notification agent 455, a message portion handling routine 460 and a command message receiver 465. In operation, users can use the terminals 431 to 433 to generate e-mail messages and send these e-mail messages to each other and to other recipients outside the local area network 435. Where messages are to be sent to other recipients, they can be sent by the server 205 to internet connection 470. A user of a terminal, e.g., terminal 431, can view a page which displays summary information of all his incoming messages and a page summarizing all his outgoing messages. Each of these pages shows the receiver

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(or sender) of the message, the time and the subject header. This information is presented to the terminal from the e-mail database 430. In the database 430, there is a section allocated to each user. Sections of the database 430 are identified by user account number.(the server (2) stores messages in a mailbox having a limited capacity) Thus, for example, referring to the message of FIG. 3, each of Daddy Bear, Mommy Bear and Baby Bear has an account in the database 430. Each account is identified (in the example given) simply by the account holder's name. These accounts can be referred to as e-mail accounts. If a user of a terminal, e.g., terminal 431, wishes to see a particular message in his account, he can select that message and the server 205 will deliver the entire message, including the entire header and the entire text and all attachments from the database 430 to the terminal 431.", however, Adler fails to teach but erasing a partially transmitted one of the messages if additional capacity in the mailbox beyond the limited capacity is required to store the partially transmitted one message.

Nakaoka teaches transferring of the message at Figs14-20, element 212, and at para. [0061] In the present embodiment, an address "nakaoka@keitai.ne.jp" of the mobile phone 8 is appointed as a transfer address. {0062] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 confirms whether or not an attached file is present (155) and confirms whether or not a deletion of an attached file is set (156). When set, a command for deleting the attached file is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1 (156). Confirmation is also made whether or not the maximum number of transfer characters is set (17). When set, a command for limiting the

maximum number of transfer characters is issued to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1. [0063] In the present embodiment, there is a issued command for deleting an attached file and limiting the maximum number of transfer characters 2000 bytes. [0064] Then, the mail transfer command section 17 issues to the mail transmission section 12 of the mail server device 1 a command for transferring E-mail received by the mobile phone 8 (159), and E-mail is preserved in the mail memory section 19 of the mail server device 9 without inconvenience. [0065] Further, the mail transfer command section 17 also confirms whether or not the deletion of mail after transfer has been set (180). When set, the command section 17 issues a command for deleting the transfer mail from the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1. [0066] In the present embodiment, since the setting for not deleting the mail after the transfer is made, the mail remains in the mail memory section 11 of the mail server device 1, and the mail can be read out of the client's device 2 even after the transfer. [0067] As described above, according to the E-mail transfer method of the present invention, when the described matter of the body of E-mail coincides with the setting conditions, E-mail can be transferred to a transfer address suitably appointed. Therefore, E-mail received by the client device of a company can be transferred to the client device at a destination or to the client device at home according to the described contents of the body, and the received E-mail can be processed efficiently. [0068] Further, since the attached file of E-mail can be deleted, and the number of transfer characters can be limited, E-mail received by the client's device of a company can be transferred to the mobile phone without inconvenience as it is, and the urgent

information or the necessary information described in the body of E-mail received can be transmitted to business staff outside promptly.” (but erasing a partially transmitted one of the messages if additional capacity in the mailbox beyond the limited capacity is required to store the partially transmitted one message.)

Therefore it would have been an obvious to one of an ordinary skill in art, having the combined teachings of Shoujima and Adler, and Nakaoka in front of him at the time of invention was made, to combine their teachings since all of these references teach the methodology on how to transfer or retrieve the messages on the terminal devices having limited capacity of storage as well as display, and Nakaoka provides additional mechanism to set the user preferences on the mail server on how to handle the transfer of the messages and attachments, such as in a user preferred number of characters, what to do with the messages attachments, whether to keep or delete, after it has been transferred, in fact, supplementing the teachings of Shoujima and Adler and providing the mechanisms and methodology on how to implement the user options that Shoujima and Adler is lacking. When the messages and attachments are deleted upon the transfer, it is obvious that it saves lot of storage space which is an important resource on the mail server or business server.

Conclusion

Examiner’s note: Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers in the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures

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may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ASHOK B. PATEL whose telephone number is (571)272-3972. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:30 am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on (571) 272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Ashok B. Patel/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2456